Import of power from Nepal

*354. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Power Trading Corporation of India Limited has started negotiations with the Nepal Electricity Authority for import of surplus power from the neighbouring country;

(b) if so, the outcome of the talks held;

(c) the total import of power made during 2-01-2002 by PTC from Nepal; and

(d) the agreement reached for import of power during the year 2002-2003?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The first meeting between Power Trading Corporation of India Ltd. (PTC) and the Nepal Electricity Authority (NEA) was held at Kathmandu in September, 2001 for discussing the issues relating to import of surplus power from Nepal to India. Decisions taken in the meeting on the various issues are as under:

Existing operational and metering arrangements will continue.

PTC will be responsible for all commercial issues relating to wheeling and revenue realization on the Indian side.

Nepal will be able to export 100-150 MW of power after commissioning of Kaligandaki Hydro-electric Power Project (144 MW) to India during the months May to October from 2002 to 2017.

Further action is required to be taken by PTC and NEA on the following issues:

Examination of the technical feasibility for importing power to India through the existing feeders in radial mode. For this, NEA would furnish the list of feeders on which it would export power and continue import of power.

According priority to construction of 132 KV Butwal (Nepal)—Anandnagar (Uttar Pradesh) line.

Examination of technical feasibility for synchronization of a generating station in Nepal to the Uttar Pradesh Grid in the Northern Region through a 132 KV double circuit line for which NEA would furnish the system details.

Continuing exchange at the present tariff till the commercial terms are finalized between PTC and NEA for long term sustainable exchange of power.

Negotiations by PTC with potential buyers for the price of delivered energy, and working out the rate at which PTC will purchase power from Nepal after taking into account the transmission charges, losses for the intermediary systems and PTC's margin.

(c) and (d) No power has been imported from Nepal by PTC during the year 2001-02 and there is no agreement between PTC and NEA for exchange of power during the year 2002-03. However, the total import by various power utilities in India from Nepal during the fiscal 2000 and 2001 was 95 million units and 126 million units (provisional), respectively.

Consumption of electricity

†*355. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH 'LALAN':

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the percentage consumption of electricity has increased in agriculture and domestic sector during the years 1996-97 to 2001-2002 whereas there is decrease in industrial sector;

(b) if so, the percentage of electricity consumed in agriculture, domestic and industrial sectors separately during the above period; and

(c) the average sale price of electricity on national level in each sector?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) and (b) The percentage share of consumption of electricity by the agricultural, industrial and domestic sectors during the years 1996-97 to 2001-02 is given below:—

(Figures in %)

Category	1996-97 (Actual)	1997-98 (Actual)	1998-99 (Actual)	1999-2000 (Prov.)	2000-01 (RE)	2001-02 (AP)*
Domestic	18.1	18.6	19.5	20.6	21.3	21.3
Agricultural	30.8	31.8	32.3	29.2	29.1	28.8
Industrial	32.9	31.8	30.2	30.3	30.5	29.2

RE—Revised Estimate

AP-* Estimated figures as indicated by the Stae at the time of resource discussion for Annual Plan 2001-02.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.